OUTLINE OF CONTENT	MAJOR UNDERSTANDINGS AND FUNDAMENTAL CONCEPTS	SUGGESTED TEACHING AIDS AND LEARNING ACTIVITIES	SUPP
	Social and cultural changes that have occurred have also brought concomittant problems of segregation, urban development, air and water pollution, mental illness, alcoholism, drug addiction, accidents, etc.	Show and relate the film: *Air pollution - everyone's problem.* Discuss the health problems related to suburbanization. How do planners take into account the health problems related to air, water, mental health, recreation, and safety. Refer to *Preventive medicine* by H. E. Hilleboe, *Crisis in our cities* by L. Herber, and *The unseen world* by Rene Dubos.	Exa cul . T tio of liv . T soc cen cor hig to . A cha den hav in loc mob . A man . W abo tot . T mar 20. 23. . T dec app rat 196 18.

MAJOR UNDERSTANDINGS AND FUNDAMENTAL CONCEPTS	SUGGESTED TEACHING AIDS AND LEARNING ACTIVITIES	SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION FOR TEACHERS
Social and cultural changes that have occurred have also brought concomittant problems of segregation, urban development, air and water pollution, mental illness, alcoholism, drug addiction, accidents, etc.	Show and relate the film: *Air pollution - everyone's problem.* Discuss the health problems related to suburbanization. How do planners take into account the health problems related to air, water, mental health, recreation, and safety. Refer to *Preventive medicine* by H. E. Hilleboe, *Crisis in our cities* by L. Herber, and *The unseen world* by Rene Dubos.	Examples of social and cultural changes include: . The trend toward urbanization in which two-thirds of our population now lives in urban areas. . The trend toward lower social class migration to central city areas and a corresponding migration by higher socioeconomic groups to the suburbs. . About 1 out of 5 Americans changes his place of residence each year. Americans have become highly mobile in terms of geographic location as well as job mobility. . Automation has increased man's leisure time. . Women now account for about 30 percent of the total labor force. . The median age for first marriage has declined to 20.1 years for brides and 23.1 years for grooms. . The birth rate has also declined since 1957 and approximates the birth rate found in 1930. In 1966, the birth rate was 18.5 per 1,000 population.

OUTLINE OF CONTENT	MAJOR UNDERSTANDINGS AND FUNDAMENTAL CONCEPTS	SUGGESTED TEACHING AIDS AND LEARNING ACTIVITIES	SUPPLE
	Many of our health problems can best be attacked and combated through the cooperative efforts of: . Public health and medicine . Research . Health education (including both public and school health education) . Comprehensive health planning	Have students report on some of our public health problems and discuss the ecological implications. Show and discuss the film: *Beargrass creek* or *Clean waters*.	Examp probl impli . Pro . Acc . Men . Smo . Alc . Chr . Pol men . Qua hea . Mat . Dru . Uti hea . Hea

MAJOR UNDERSTANDINGS AND FUNDAMENTAL CONCEPTS	SUGGESTED TEACHING AIDS AND LEARNING ACTIVITIES	SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION FOR TEACHERS
Many of our health problems can best be attacked and combated through the cooperative efforts of: . Public health and medicine . Research . Health education (including both public and school health education) . Comprehensive health planning	Have students report on some of our public health problems and discuss the ecological implications. Show and discuss the film: *Beargrass creek* or *Clean waters*.	Examples of public health problems with ecological implications include: . Problems of the aged . Accidents . Mental health and illness . Smoking and health . Alcoholism . Chronic and acute diseases . Pollution and environmental sanitation . Quackery and consumer health . Maternal and child health . Drug use and abuse . Utilization of public health services . Health and poverty

APPENDIX

CHART I

THE TEN LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE UNITED STATES, 1900 and 1967*

1900		Death Rate per 100,000 Population	1967	
Rank	Cause of Death		Rank	Cause of Death
	All causes	1,719		All causes
1	Pneumonia and influenza	202	1	Diseases of heart
2	Tuberculosis	194	2	Cancer and other malignant neo
3	Diarrhea and enteritis	143	3	Cerebral hemorrhage (stroke)
4	Diseases of heart	137	4	Accidents
5	Cerebral hemorrhage (stroke)	107	5	Pneumonia and influenza
6	Nephritis	81	6	Certain diseases of early infa
7	Accidents	72	7	General arteriosclerosis
8	Cancer and other malignant neoplasms	64	8	Diabetes mellitus
9	Certain diseases of early infancy	63	9	Other diseases of circulatory
10	Diphtheria	40	10	Other bronchopulmonic diseases

*Vital Statistics - U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Public Health Service, He
Mental Health Administration, National Center for Health Statistics

APPENDIX

CHART I

THE TEN LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE UNITED STATES, 1900 and 1967*

	Death Rate per 100,000 Population	1967 Rank	Cause of Death	Death Rate per 100,000 Population
	1,719		All causes	935.7
luenza	202	1	Diseases of heart	436.5
	194	2	Cancer and other malignant neoplasms	157.2
ritis	143	3	Cerebral hemorrhage (stroke)	102.2
	137	4	Accidents	57.2
ge (stroke)	107	5	Pneumonia and influenza	28.8
	81	6	Certain diseases of early infancy	24.4
	72	7	General arteriosclerosis	17.7
malignant neoplasms	64	8	Diabetes mellitus	17.7
of early infancy	63	9	Other diseases of circulatory system	15.1
	40	10	Other bronchopulmonic diseases	14.8

. Department of Health, Education and Wolfare, Public Health Service, Health Services and tration, National Center for Health Statistics

CHART 2

HEALTH BEHAVIOR MODEL

KNOWLEDGE	+	INFLUENTIAL FORCES	=	B
Sources of knowledge		Internal and external forces		Interaction of influential fo
Real experiences: Actual performance may be a source of knowledge through trial and error, or through the application of knowledge gained elsewhere. That which is learned by experience may have positive or negative effects on one's health.		Internal forces: These include those forces within the individual, both acquired and inherited. Biological Forces Psychological Forces		Behavior is th or end-product internal and e may be positiv structive or d or unacceptabl
Vicarious experiences: These "second-hand" experiences implore one, through imagination, to project himself into an actual situation. Such means are tv, radio, newspapers, books, plays, films, records, dialogue, etc.		External forces: These forces come to affect the individual from without. Social forces Environmental forces The above components or forces are combined and interpreted to meet the needs of the individual in his environment with his family, peers, and others.		When confronte tion or proble behavior usual to similar pas real and vicar associations v person, accord experiences he

CHART 2

HEALTH BEHAVIOR MODEL

+ INFLUENTIAL FORCES	= BEHAVIOR
Internal and external forces	Interaction of knowledge and influential forces
Internal forces: These include those forces within the individual, both acquired and inherited. Biological Forces Psychological Forces	Behavior is the reaction, response, or end-product of the synthesis of internal and external forces. It may be positive or negative, constructive or destructive, acceptable or unacceptable.
External forces: These forces come to affect the individual from without. Social forces Environmental forces The above components or forces are combined and interpreted to meet the needs of the individual in his environment with his family, peers, and others.	When confronted with a new situation or problem, an individual's behavior usually reflects a reaction to similar past experiences -- both real and vicarious. This system of associations varies from person to person, according to the kinds of experiences he has been exposed to.

MULTIMEDIA RESOURCES

Ecology and Epidemiology of Health
Grades 10-11-12

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evaluated. The list i
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the field are requeste
evaluate the materials
their comments to the
ment Center.

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Dr. J.F. Enders," October 29, 1954.

Films - The following suggested list of films may be ordered from the Film Library, New Yo
Health, 84 Holland Avenue, Albany, New York 12208, unless otherwise noted.

Air pollution - everyone's problem. 20 minutes, color. Emphasizes the causes, effects,
combating the air pollution problem.

Anatomy of a disease. 14 1/2 minutes, color. Presents basic facts concerning the epide
Utilizes several brief interviews with tuberculosis patients as background material.

Beargrass creek. 20 minutes, color. Describes the general problem of water pollution.
given to the municipal responsibility of treating sewage instead of discharging raw se

Clean waters. 27 minutes, color. Demonstrates the ecologic aspects of water pollution
populations, recreational facilities, and disease in man.

Epidemiology of murine typhus. 18 minutes, color. Free from the National Medical Audio
Chamblee, Ga. 30005.

Epidemiology of salmonellosis in man and animals. 15 minutes, color. Explains the comp
patterns of salmonellosis and the significance of human carriers.

Epidemiology of staphylococcal infection. 14 minutes, color. Illustrates the interacti
and environment in the transmission of disease. Also available free from the National
Center, (annex), Chamblee, Ga. 3005.

The first mile up. 28 minutes, black and white. Discusses the various factors involved
Utilizes a series of interviews and comments from health and engineering authorities c
pollution problem.

Mission measles: the story of a vaccine. 20 minutes, black and white. Discusses the n
of measles including the development, testing, and perfection of the Enders vaccine.

The mosquito and its control. 10 minutes, black and white. Presents the life cycle of
implication of the cycle for combating mosquito-borne diseases.

Population ecology. 19 minutes, color. Examines factors which limit growth of plant an

Stress. 11 minutes, black and white. Describes the general concept of the stress theor
by Dr. Hans Selye. Utilizes third dimensional diagrams to illustrate various relation

ggested list of films may be ordered from the Film Library, New York State Department of and Avenue, Albany, New York 12208, unless otherwise noted.

ne's problem. 20 minutes, color. Emphasizes the causes, effects, and approaches to llution problem.

14 1/2 minutes, color. Presents basic facts concerning the epidemiology of tuberculosis. ief interviews with tuberculosis patients as background material.

minutes, color. Describes the general problem of water pollution. Particular emphasis is al responsibility of treating sewage instead of discharging raw sewage into streams.

utes, color. Demonstrates the ecologic aspects of water pollution in respect to animal tional facilities, and disease in man.

typhus. 18 minutes, color. Free from the National Medical Audio-visual Center (annex), 5.

ellosis in man and animals. 15 minutes, color. Explains the complex transmission llosis and the significance of human carriers.

lococcal infection. 14 minutes, color. Illustrates the interaction of the agent, host, he transmission of disease. Also available free from the National Medical Audio-visual mblee, Ga. 3005.

8 minutes, black and white. Discusses the various factors involved in air pollution. f interviews and comments from health and engineering authorities concerning the air

story of a vaccine. 20 minutes, black and white. Discusses the nature and seriousness g the development, testing, and perfection of the Enders vaccine.

control. 10 minutes, black and white. Presents the life cycle of the mosquito and the cycle for combating mosquito-borne diseases.

19 minutes, color. Examines factors which limit growth of plant and animal populations.

black and white. Describes the general concept of the stress theory of disease developed Utilizes third dimensional diagrams to illustrate various relationships.